

## New Heterocera (Lep.).

By FRANK HAIMBACH, Philadelphia, Pa.

(Plate XII.)

*Epimecis carbonaria* n. sp. (Plate XII, fig. 1).

Alar expanse 41 to 48 mm. Entire upper surface of wings smoky black. Primaries with a white, dentate submarginal line, bordered on both sides with intense black; transverse posterior line also white, dentate, with intense black ornamentation, on submarginal line the dark ornamentation is more conspicuously inwardly; there is an intense black reniform spot, from which issues an indistinct line, running to interior margin.

Secondaries: median and marginal lines meet the lines on primaries, and in the middle of marginal line, the tooth is ornamented inwardly with a white lunule; the discal spot is black.

Under side of wings, lighter than above; markings the same as above, but less distinct; one specimen before me shows only a slight indication of the lines.

Described from six specimens, five taken at Roxborough, Philadelphia, Pa., V, 21, 09; VI, 7; VI, 21; VII, 2, 11, and X, 1, and one specimen taken at Glenolden, Pa., without date.

The species is closely allied to *E. virginaria* Cramer, but can be readily separated by its much darker color.

*Pyrausta jamaicalis* n. sp. (Plate XII, fig. 2).

Alar expanse 28 mm. Head, thorax and abdomen bronze brown above, the abdomen with a broad whitish stripe, covering all but anal segment.

Wings of uniform bronze brown color, showing an iridescent lilac color on the light markings. Shape of wings as in *P. pertextalis* Lederer and *P. acglealis* Walker.

The markings on primaries are of a smoky grey color, and cover nearly two-thirds of wings; the submarginal line is shaped like a sickle, with handle toward inner margin; inwardly from this line there is a large dark brown spot on the light surface somewhat in the shape of a two-pointed flag or pennant, which emanates from the costa, then a perfectly straight line reaching from the costa to inner angle, then a basal line within which is an irregular dark brown blotch to base.

Secondaries with zigzag median line and prominent discal spot in dark brown oval.

Underside, wings as above; thorax and abdomen ochraceous, legs ochraceous beneath, dark brown above, annulated on the tarsi.

Described from one female specimen, taken at Montego Bay,

Jamaica, British West Indies, XI, 2, 13, by Mr. Morgan Hebard, and kindly presented to me by Mr. George M. Greene.

*Pyrausta huachucalis* n. sp. (Plate XII, fig. 3).

Alar expanse 18 mm. Primaries purple lake, a white submarginal line, dentate in shape, and a similar line near middle of wing running parallel with submarginal line; the costa has a row of small black dots, beginning at the line near middle and extending outwardly and along exterior margin.

Secondaries smoky white, without any markings, lighter basally.

Cilia of all wings smoky white, with a row of dots of brown running through centre, forming a dark line.

Two specimens, Miller's Canyon, Huachuca Mountains, Arizona, July, 1907, Wenzel & Kaeber.

The nearest species to this in wing form is *P. illibalis* Huebner, though otherwise it bears no resemblance to it. It is with some reluctance that I describe this species under the genus *Pyrausta*, as perhaps when the genus is revised and subdivided, this may fall into another closely allied genus.

*Hymenia kaeberalis* n. sp. (Plate XII, fig. 4).

Alar expanse 19 to 20 mm. Upper surface of wings very dark brown, irrorate.

Primaries: a white lunular spot at one-third from exterior margin, and a zigzag white spot at one-third from base, both enclosed with black lines.

Secondaries with irregular median and marginal lines, between which the space is much lighter than the rest of wing, really approaching white.

Cilia brown, with a row of dark spots running through them, forming a line, except at inner angle, there is a white spot formed by that part of cilia.

Under side of wings like upper, but more sharply defined, making the contrast of colors greater.

Described from ten specimens taken at Miller's Canyon, Huachuca Mountains, Arizona, in July, 1907.

It gives me pleasure to dedicate this species to Mr. H. A. Kaeber, who in company with Mr. H. A. Wenzel, collected this and many other interesting species in the Summer of 1907.

*Diathrausta daeckealis* n. sp. (Plate XII, fig. 5).

Alar expanse 13 mm. Upper and under surface of wings black.

Primaries: a faint white line from costa to middle of wing, at about

one-fourth from outer margin; another very faint white curved line from costa to interior margin, which line meets a similar line on secondaries, which is also curved, and which together form a symmetrical curved line on each side of the insect.

On the under side the curved line of primaries is not visible, otherwise the marking is the same as above.

There is a large white spot in the cilia of upper wings, rest of cilia black.

Brown's Mills Junction, New Jersey, VI, 22, 1907, collected by Mr. E. Daecke, for whom it gives me pleasure to name this species.

This insect resembles *D. reconditalis* Walker, but can be easily recognized by the absence of the white spots on the former, and by the very regular lines, while in *reconditalis* the lines are irregular, also by the lines in secondaries being much nearer the apex in *dacckcalis* than in *reconditalis*.

**Diathrausta montana** n. sp. (Plate XII, fig. 6).

Alar expanse 19 to 22 mm. Closely related to *D. reconditalis* Walker, but much larger, the alar expanse of *reconditalis* being only 13 to 15 mm.; besides the difference in size, the markings are much more pronounced in *montana*, particularly in the hind wings, where there is a line reaching from near costa to hind margin, and another line outward from this line, reaching almost half-way across wing.

Described from four specimens, Chimney Gulch, Golden, Colorado, VI, 3, and VI, 15, 1907.

I have many specimens of *reconditalis*, and from many localities, and I cannot find one specimen to form a connecting link between these species; there are no intergrades.

**Galasa fulvusana** n. sp. (Plate XII, fig. 7).

Alar expanse 24 mm. A near ally to *G. rubidana* Walker; the points of difference are the following: *fulvusana* is larger than the largest specimens of *rubidana*, and the color is not bright red as in *rubidana*, but is fulvous.

*Rubidana* has white lines emanating from costal fold and forming a circular spot in well marked specimens, while *fulvusana* has a line running from same place at costa to hind margin of wings, not circular, and overlaid with black scales.

One specimen, Miller's Canyon, Huachuca Mountains, Arizona, July, 1907, Kaeber and Wenzel.

**Crambus carolinellus** n. sp. (Plate XII, fig. 8).

Alar expanse 19 to 20 mm. A clean-cut, little species, very similar in marking to *C. alboclavellus* Zeller, but smaller and color more distinct, in that the dark brown marking on the white wings forms a contrast which is not apparent in *alboclavellus*. The dark brown line at junction of tooth and the subterminal line are much closer together than in *alboclavellus*, and the white spot between these lines, which is the continuation of the stripe forming the tooth, is therefore shorter and more intense. This little species is constant insofar as the specimens before me are concerned, all being of uniform size and color; there is only 1 mm. difference between the largest and smallest specimens. *Alboclavellus* is a very variable species; specimens taken in one day and at the same place will often show quite a variety of colors and sizes. This difference in size, and the lines being closer together on the primaries, I believe, will justify the establishing of the species *carolinellus*.

Fourteen specimens taken at Black Mountains, North Carolina, VI, 25, to VII, 20, 1912, by Mr. William Beutenmueller.

**Crambus lyonsellus** n. sp. (Plate XII, fig. 9).

Alar expanse 21 mm. In color and marking nearest to *C. pascucllus*, with the following points of difference: in *pascucllus* the white line on primaries runs along costa, and at nearly one-half from apex, it turns away inwardly and forms a well-defined rounded point, while in *lyonsellus* the white line is wider, and runs along costa about three-fifths from apex, and makes an acute turn, forming a tooth. The subterminal line of *lyonsellus* is less angular than that of *pascucllus*; it arises nearer the apex than in *pascucllus*, thereby reducing the degrees of the angle.

Two specimens, Katonah, Westchester County, New York, June and July, W. Beutenmueller.

It gives me much pleasure to dedicate this species to Mr. Frank D. Lyons, who has helped me very considerably in the last two years to build up my collection of Lepidoptera.

**Amorbia wenzelana** n. sp. (Plate XII, fig. 10).

Alar expanse 29 mm. Primaries brownish grey, with a reddish hue, which is most pronounced on the outer half of interior margin. There is a transverse line emanating from costa, about one-third from base, and running outwardly to about one-half of interior margin, two dark brown blotches at costa, one along the line above referred to, and extending about two-fifths of its length, the other a kidney-shaped spot at costa; there are several irregular lines at exterior margin. Cilia reddish.

Secondaries brick red, void of any ornamentation. Cilia dark brown.

One female taken at Miller's Canyon, Huachuca Mountains, Arizona, in July, 1907.

It is with pleasure that I name this species for Mr. H. A. Wenzel, who, in company with Mr. H. A. Kaeber, collected many interesting Lepidoptera during their sojourn in the Huachucas, and which I was fortunate enough to obtain from them.

The species is closest to *A. humerosana* Clemens.

**Anaphora busckella** n. sp. (Plate XII, fig. 11).

Alar expanse 33 mm. Primaries dark brown, with a violaceous tinge, a broad white stripe, also violaceous, at interior margin, speckled with dark brown irrorate spots. There are several blackish spots above the light stripe, the centre one of which partly covers the light stripe.

Secondaries and cilia dark smoky brown.

Under sides of wings uniformly dark smoky brown, without any ornamentation.

One female taken at Jamesburg, New Jersey, July 4th.

I am pleased to dedicate this distinct species to Mr. A. Busck, who kindly determined the genus for me, and in many other determinations gave me valuable assistance.

The types of all the species here described are in the author's collection.

#### EXPLANATION OF PLATE XII.

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| 1. <i>Epimcccis carbonaria</i> n. sp.   | 7. <i>Galasa fulvusana</i> n. sp.                                      |
| 2. <i>Pyrausta jamaicalis</i> n. sp.    | 8. <i>Crambus carolinellus</i> n. sp.                                  |
| 3. <i>Pyrausta huachucalis</i> n. sp.   | 9. <i>Crambus lyonsellus</i> n. sp.                                    |
| 4. <i>Hymenia kacberalis</i> n. sp.     | 10. <i>Amorbia wenzelana</i> n. sp.                                    |
| 5. <i>Diathrausta dacckcalis</i> n. sp. | 11. <i>Anaphora busckella</i> n. sp.                                   |
| 6. <i>Diathrausta montana</i> n. sp.    | 12. <i>Haemotopsis grataria</i> Fab., var. <i>annettaria</i> Haimbach. |

#### A New Genus of Chalcidine Hymenoptera.

Doctor Luigi Masi, in his "Contribuzioni alla conoscenza dei Calcididi Italiani" (Boll. Lab. di Zool. generale e agraria della R. Scuola Superiore d'Agricoltura in Portici, 1908, III, pp. 106-108, figs. 11 to 13) describes *Chalcis modestus* Masi, giving figures which show that the hind femur bears one large tooth beneath, somewhat beyond the proximal half, followed by many minute, comblike teeth as in *Stomatoceras* Kirby. Thus, the dentation is totally different from that occurring in *Chalcis* and I therefore erect the new genus **Hypo**chalcis for the species *Chalcis modestus* Masi in the tribe Chalcidini. The genus is similar to *Chalcis* in other respects, the scutellum unarmed at apex, the antennae 13-jointed.—A. A. GIRAULT, Washington, D. C.